NEW YORK HERALD. JAN ES GORDON BESNETT. PP JOPRISTOR AND EDITOR. OFFICE , N. W CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU OTS

DAIL Y HERALD, 2 cents per copy. If per consum.
DAIL Y HERALD, 2 cents per copy. If per consum.
WEEKLY HERALD, avery Solverday, at 6% cents
ye as 33 per consum; the Buropean Edition, 14 per conto any peri of freat Britain, and 25 to case gart of the
thest both to include the postage.
DLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE containing imporsees, selicited from any quarter of the secret; if used,
to therefore, well paid for. Our FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
PARTICULABLY REQUISITED TO BEAL ALL LETTERS PACKAGE ARMY US.

L LETTERS by mail, for Subscription, or with Adver-mets, to be post-paid, or the postage will be deducted from ments, to be post-paid, or the postage with se accurate pamery remitted.

OF FRINTING succuted with neatners, cheapness, and

No. 297. AMESEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DOWNEY THEATRE, Bowery,-ONE O'CLOCK-THE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-IRELAND As It MIDLO'S-LOVE CHASE -DIVERTISEMENT-FRISAC.

SPRION'S THEATRE, Chambers street.-OLD GUARD

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.—Eva, on The WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- SPRING AND AU-

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bow-AMERICAN MUSEUM .- AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-New York, Monday, October 25, 185%

The News

Daniel Webster is dead. He breathed his last at twenty-two minutes before three o'clock yesterday meraisg. This lamentable event, at the present mement, is uppermost in the minds of the larger portion of the American people. A general gloom pervades the land. In thus parting with the last of the illustrious trio of intellectual giants --Diay, Webster and Calhoun-whose statesmanship and eratory overshadowed all their colleagues-our countrymen keenly feel that a vacuum is left in their beislative and administrative councils, that may never again be filled. We elsewhere give a minate account of the last moments, together with a correct biography, of Mr. Webster. Of his emiment qualities we have spoken at considerable length m another article. The peculiar construction of our rotary presses will account for our non-compliance with the general custom on such occasions that of dressing our paper in mourning.

In our columns to day, will be found the electoral tickets, which are to be voted for on the 2d proximo, of each party in every State of the Union, except Bouth Carolina, whose electoral college is selected by the Legislature, instead of being voted for direct. by by the people, as in the other States. Through shese electors, the voters of this great country cast their suffrages for the individual they think most fitting to fill the highest office which can possibly be bestowed upon a man by any country. The electors are presumed to entertain views corresponding with those from whom they receive their support, and it is supposed they will cast their votes, when elected to elevate the man for whom the masses of the party · which they belong have announced their preference; but there is no legal restraint upon them-nothing obligatory except their own sense of honorto prevent them from voting for whoever they may think most fit. We believe there never were but two cases, where an individual has proved recreant to the high confidence reposed in him in this particular-one of which was in Pennsylvania, in 1796; and another in this State, in 1824-which proves that the trust has been very generally confided to ight-minded men, and men of sterling integrity and honor. And we know of only one instance where an electoral candidate has refused to acknowledge his preference for any particular individual, for the office of President, and that is the case of one of the present free soil candidates in Massachusetts, who publicly stated after his nomination, that if elected, he should vote for either of the candidates, without regard to the preferences of the party chance of his succeeding, no fears need be entertained that any bad precedent will grow out of the peculiar notions of this eccentric free soiler. In consequence of the death of Mr. Webster, the vasious tickets put forward in support of the great statesman for the Presidency, in a number of the States, have, of course, been withdrawn, and the ontest is now more directly between the candidates of the democratic, whig, and free soil parties. A Southern Rights mevement was begun in Georgia. with Governor Troup at its head, but its existence was ephemeral, and it pover gained sufficient strength to form a full ticket, but three names havng been presented of the ten electors to which that

State is entitled. A despatch from Baltimore announces that a rather curious flare-up took place at the whig barbecue last Saturday. The Hon. Daniel F. Jenifer, formerly a member of Congress, and afterwards Minister to Russia, presided in the early part of the day. Eventually, to the utter amazement of the Scott men in the assemblage, Mr. J. arose and remarked that he "" wished to make known why he could not vote for Gen. Scott." This was enoughthe chairman was not allowed to proceed further, but was immediately hustled from his position. All attempts at explanation proved abortive, and the gentleman was finally compelled to leave the ground.

By telegraph from Baltimore, we have accounts of disasters to two or three more vessels, by the recent storm on the Southern coast.

B. Sperry, a young fireman at New Haven, was yesterday killed by the falling of the chimneys of a ouse that had been set on fire by an incendiary. According to our telegraphic reports from New Orleans, a pretty brisk business appears to be doing in cotton, at steady prices, while at Charleston,

prices are declining.

The presentment of the Grand Jury, which we publish to-day, should be read by every citizen. It will be seen that the patients and children now being taken care of at Bellevue Hospital, Randall's Island, Lunatic Asylum, and the Almshouse, number 3,141 persons, and the convicts and vagrants in the Penitentiary amount to 1,133. One hundred and seventy-two true bills were found during the session of the jury. The majority of the jury make many suggestions relative to the regulation of municipal ffairs, which is protested against by the minority, but which nevertheless should meet with the prompt ideration of those officers whose business it is to look after the moral and sanitary interests of the

By turning to our inside pages, the reader will and an interesting review, by a Southerner, of Mrs. Stowe's work entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" Letter from our Boston Correspondent, giving an outline of political and other events in Massachusetts; Statement relative to the American Squadron in the Mediterranean ; Extraordinary Letters from the Black Policitians of the North to President Almonte during the Mexican War; Letter from General Pierce during the same war; Affairs in the Haytien Empire; Seducer Shot by his Victim, in Milwaukie; Decisions, &c , in the Court of Appeals; Address to the Citizens of New York relative to the Preservation of the Public Health, and numeros local and other paragraphs add to all which, there are many columns of advertisements which sontain a great deal of valuable as well as curious information of every description

Donth of Daniel Webster. Ere the ink with which these lines are traced st have ceased to moisten the page, the spirit of one of the greatest of American statesmen will have fled from the earth. While we write, a circle of agenized friends surrounds the death-bed at Marshfield, who have just contemplated the last workings of that predigious mind whose influence over our history has been surpassed by no other statesman, save only the immercal Washington His voice has censed to fatter bisadieux : his fading pulse no longer throbs : a thrill-the intuitive perception of the fatal close of the struggle-has shot through the hearts of the bystanders, and Daniel Webster is To estimate the loss which has fallen upon the

country, we shall not need to invoke the laudatory

pinions of biographers, or search the volumes of

the historian. Every child among us is familiar

with the deeds which have raised Mr Webster to the first rank among our great men Every citizen can recall, without effort of memory, those sublime acts which have earned for him the proud title of "Defender of the Constitution." Written on the most conspicuous page of our annals, they figure as well in every feature of our national greatness, and are revealed in every incident which reminds us that the constitution is intact, and the mighty Union unimpaired. Whenever the statesman shall proclaim his freedom from sectional bias, he will but avouch his adherence to those patriotic principles which are inseparably nected with the name of Webster: the pledge of the aspiring politician-that "he knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but the whole Union"will go down to posterity as a promise of adherence to the Webster principle; for he was essentially the man of the whole country, despite the sectional influences of his early education, and the atmosphere of narrow prejudice in which he first acquired his notions of politics. In the teeth of angry remonstrances from his constituent State, and furi ous attacks from zealous partisans-from the very first his views were large and liberal; his heart sufficiently capacious to embrace the whole of his native land. That memorable speech, which may fairly challenge a comparison with the highest efforts of ancient or modern oratory, the second reply to Col Hayne, on Mr. Foote's resolutions on the public lands, is less a defence of Massachusetts than a vindication of the indivisibility of the Union and though the men from Boston burst tike children into passionate tears, when their Senator told of the land "where American liberty raised Its first voice; where its youth was nurtured and sustained: where it still lives the strength of its manhood, and full of its original spirit," the rush o feeling among his bearers was still more impetuous, when, with flashing eye and swelling voice, he uttered those im perishable words: "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the san in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of our glorious Union! on States dis severed, discordant belligerent! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republis, now known and honored through the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and tro phiesstreaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased nor polluted, not a single star obscured " Nor does his speech in reply to Mr Calhoun, on the Force Bill, afford less conclusive evidence of the deep devotion with which he regarded the great work of our forefathers. Less brilliant, less ornate than his reply to Col. Hayne, it is more calculated for close study in the cabinet than for the hasty perusal which usually bestowed on political speeches. But it breathes the same sentiments of comprehensive patriotism as its more popular predecessor. On the same broad grounds, Mr. Webster always opposed the Mexican war, through the fear that new accessions of territory might endanger the existing bond of union between the several States. In short, from 1830, when he rebuked the assailants of the East, and raised the banner of the whole country in opposition to that of a part, to his last combat with nullification, secession, and disunion-to his ever memorable speeches on the compromise measureshe has never once belied his grand ruling principle: Standing on the platform of the general constitution-a platform broad enough and firm enough to uphold every interest of the whole country-I shall still be found." We cannot over estimate the value of this virtue in Mr. Webster, or our debt of gratitude to his memory. Who knows, if he had not stood on the floor of the Senate, and the platform, when the Union was assailed, whether our national flag would have been spangled with thirty-one stars to-day ?

But his renown as a patriot is balanced by his skill as a diplomatist and a statesman. We need not allude to his well known share in the measures adopted by General Jackson to counteract the disunionist tendencies of South Carolina; nor need we remind our readers of his noble co operation with Clay in the settlement of the disputes of 1850. This country will ever regard him as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, foreign ministers she has ever had. No public honors paid to his memory could adequately discharge our obligation for the settlement of the vexed question which threatened war with Great Britain in 1841 : an achievement equally creditable to his heart and his head. With the treaty of May, 1842, must be classed the final adjustment of the Oregon dispute, which, as is well knows, was mainly due to his able letter to Mr. McGregor, M. P. for Glasgow; and while we bear testimony to his strenuous exertions to preserve peace between this country and England, we must not forget that the blessing was never purchased at any sacrifice of principle or honor; that, while he loved peace and appreciated its value, he never shrunk from a just war. It was in consequence of his bold deportment that we can boast that we have extorted from Great Britain what the cest of the world might have sued for in vain-two unconditional apologies for affronts offered to our national flag. Nor was he deficient in those noble sentiments which teach us that we cannot look with unconcern on the fate of our fellow men: it was to his intervention that the Sandwich Islanders owed the recognition of their independence by the principal maritime powers. As an orator, he will go down to posterity side by

side with the Chathams, the Burkes, the Vergniauds, he Broughams. In him, brilliancy of diction and warmth of color did not involve a want of profundity er logic. When you heard him, you pronounced him to be emphatically a man of feeling: when you read his speeches, you were not less struck with the faultless precision of the reasoning, the unerring ac curacy of the deductions. His chief characteristic. if one quality predominated over the other, was his earnestness of purpose. When Mr. Bell observed that it was high time the people of this country should know what the constitution was: "Thenby the blessing of Heaven," replied Mr. Webster, they shall learn this day, before the sun goes down, what I take it to be." There could be no doubt that this man was, in the language of the old English republicans, "thorough"-he felt what he said, felt it deeply, and clothed it in words which his hearers could not help feeling. It is told of one of his bitterest opponents, that during a powerful appeal of Mr. Webster to the Senate, he affected to disparage him, and pretended to read a newspaper while the "Expounder" was pouring forth words of fire ; but the flushed check and trembling hand betrayed the device, and left little room for surprise when it was discovered that the newspaper was up-

This country has not produced a truer friend of liberty than Mr. Webster. At home, he was the uncompromising foe to any measure in which his engle eye detected seeds of invasion upon the rights of the people: abroad-let Greece, roused to a new life, let South America, for whose infant States he has stood sponsor at the font of nations, bear witness to his noble sympathy with the oppressed, and his zeal for the extension of liberty throughout the

Within a very brief space of time, America has lost three of her greatest sons-Calhoun, Clay, and

Webster. It will be difficult to fill their place in the councils of the nation, or in the tribune. We cannot contemplate their loss without other feelings than mere grief No American can call to memory the services of these great mon, and recollect the manner in which they have been required, without a keen twinge of remoree. It was the boast of Eugland that if the life of her greatest hero had left no daty incomplete, it had likewise left no honor unnestowed. No such consolution is allowed to us Roth Clay and Webster have gone to the tomb with a large debt of gravitude still due to them, which this country might have repaid; both, after spending a life of untiring energy and devotion in the public service, lived to witness their own contemptuous rejection, and the preferment of men unquestionably their inferiors, to the office to which they had paramount claims

Hayti and its Emperor. The royal negro who rules over the Empire of Hayti appears to be meditating and preparing for a new war against the Dominicans, and present appearances indicate that to this end he is receiving aid and encouragement from parties in this country. The Republic of San Domingo in the eastern portion of Hayti, has long ex cited the jealousy and rapacity of Soulougue and hi predecessors and wars between the two petty powers have been frequent, and though not very sanguinary, yet their centinuance has tended much to wards the impoverishment of the whole island. It has only been within the last twelve months that the resources of both sides being completely exhausted, a temporary cessation of hostilities was tacitly agreed to through sheer necessity-the state of war to be resumed at whatever time either the hostile powers might consider itself prepared to renew the struggle.

In this menacing and ruinous condition have the nutual relations of Hayti and San Domingo stood for nearly twelve months back. In that interval of time, and profiting by the peace, Soulouque has got himself solemnly crowned in his capital, with all the pomp and ceremony usual on such great occasious. He has also recruited and re-equipped his army, and placed it on as effective a footing as the resources of his empire would permit. He has been distributing cagles and crosses of the Legion of Honor, and ranks and titles, and, in fact, imitating, in every particular, the modes resorted to by the most splendid au ocrats to ensure or to reward the fidelity of his army. The address from the throne to the congregated wisdom of his empire, in Senate assembled-a translation of which we publish in another column-is a document worthy of standing side by side with those which are periodically read in the British House of Lords. It gives an analysis of the condition of the empire, calls attention to the state of the public works, the budget, internal and external trade, custom houses, the crops, the army and navy, the foreign relations of the government, public instruction, &c. In relation to the army and cavy, the address states that they are on a respectable footing, and hints at the precious ad vantages which the country may derive from them What those advantages are, which are thus shadow ed out in prospectu, it is not difficult to divine, par ticularly when taken in connection with a preseding paragraph, referring to the Deminicans, where Sou ouque intimates the direction of his policy, in these significant words :-

We hope, then, that the Eastern inhabitants, understanding their true interests, will acknowledge, after a serious needitation, that their only possible and real happiness consists in mingling their existence with ours. -Or, in other words, submit to the absorption into

that government of their independent republic. The Dominicans, on the other part, do not seen to be much frightened by the hostile indications exhibited by their woolly headed neighbors. Though much inferior to their adversaries in numbers, they have confidence in their ability to repol every incursion which may be made on them from that quarter. The army of Soulouque prebably amounts to some thirty thousand men, while that of the Dominicans is hardly more than two-thirds of that number; but yet the latter seems quite adequate to protect the republic from the cruelty and rapacity of the savages who threaten it We learn, however, that with the design of ensuring their safety beyond all peradrenture, a scheme is on foot to promote and encourage immigration to that divi sion of the island, and that, at the present moment, arrangements are being male with President Baez, for the immigration and settlement of foreigners there. The Dominicans also exhibit much anxiety for the establishment of a line of steamers between San Domingo and one of our ports, by way of Jamaica. If these measures are carried out, the effect of them will be to guarantee the safety of the Dominicans, and perhaps reverse the attitude of the

confine their energies to defensive operations. Souleuque and his government have been indirectly encouraged and supported by those at the head of the affairs of this republic, although the latter have not yet gone so far as to recognise officially the conpire of Havti. Mr. Green was sent to the island by General Taylor's first cabinet, as a special minister. to examine and report upon the condition of affairs. He seemed to have taken sides with Soulouque, but his report was never acted upon. but set aside after the death of the President. Since then, however, certain influential merchants in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, speculating on the interests to result to their firms, have been secretly endeavoring to influence Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet to acknowledge the independence of Hayti. These speculators look forward to a contingency in which they might secure for their firms some exclusive privileges in the trade with Havii. and they descend to the memest kind of flunkeyism to propitiate the favor of the mighty Emperor Soujouque. One firm has had flattering likenesses taken of his majesty, his smutty consort, and handsome family, and of the chief officers of the empire. and has had paintings engraved and published in a very expensive and elegant style. Others have paid their court to him by making him presents of this or that article most likely to gratify his savage tastes and humors. But decidedly the most contemptible and humiliating exhibition made in this way, was that on the occasion of presenting him with banble in the shape of a dagger, by the agent of a commercial house in this city. The address accompanying it is characterized by the most abject and servile sentiments, that we have ever seen emanating from American citizens; it is utterly unworthy of any men having pretensions to self respect or independence of mind, and is an in sult to that respected, honorable, high spirited class of the community who were, to a certain extent, re-

presented by its subscribers.

Here is the address alluded to, which we some time since extracted from a Haytien paper:-

New York, July 6, 1852.

New York, July 7, 185

May Almighty God protect your Imperial Majesty and your august family, and may you continue, for many years to come, to hold the government of the empire.

With that hope and with sincere expressions for your welfare, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, Your most humble and very obedient servants, MENDEL BROTHERS.

To what unbounded depths of flunkeyism do not spe-

culators sometimes descend, for the purpose of procuring some privilege in trade! Placing at the august feet of an odoriferous negre a token of admiration may be esteemed an honorable feat by the house o Mendel Brothers; but we much misunderstand the public spirit of our merchants if they would not repudiate the bare idea of having been represented

en that occasion. Why, the stevedores and porters liating an action as that; they have more self-re spect than to address an ignorant savage like Sou lonque, on terms of equality, much less play the sycophant to him, and address him in terms such only as are used to popes and autocrats by their own subjects, but which true republicans would scorn to descend to And to whom are such expressions used? To a common ignorant negro, who was intended by nature rather to carry a whitewash bucket, assis in unloading ships at the wharves, work in a sugar plantation, or earn his bread by any other employ ment of drudgery, than to occupy the position he now bolds, or to be the recipient of such homage as that paid to him by the Mesers Mendel.

But such tributes as these, from the merchants of this latitude, to Faustin the First, only give indications of the spirit which is secretly at work among them and the abolitionists, to puff up the important of the Haytien empire, and, if possible, procure its recognition by our government. In this, however, we do not believe they will succeed. No popular government would venture so to insult the nat self-respect as to admit a nation made up of ignorant niggers to maintain diplomatic relations with us. But some of these persons look to another contingency, in the renewal of hostilities by Soulongue sgainst the Dominicans, from which they anticipate some lucky hits in the way of trade; and for this prospective advantage they do not hesitate to commit sets of which the humblest man in their employment would feel ashamed. We would not feel at all surprised if our next communications from the island brought us the intelligence that the war of colors had again broken out in Hayti. If it has, there will be a grand chance for our enterprising fillibusteros joining the Dominican standard, annihilating the black empire, and restoring the negross to that position in society which alone they are

CURIOUS LETTERS-TREASONABLE CORRESPON DENCE - We publish to-day, two letters, written by two individuals in the United States to Gen Almonte, during the Mexican war. The author of one of them. Mr. Lewis H. Putnam, comes out boldly. and talks of subverting the American government as easily as if it were "his oyster" which he was about to open and devour. Mr. P is a gentleman of color, and is one of the leaders of the black statesmen and politicians who infest New York and elsewhere, and occasionally create a sensation in meetings and conventions in the Shiloh Presbyterian church, and other places in this city. The author of the other is evidently of lighter hue-a man of education, knowledge, of experience, and of close information in polities and State affairs. He has had the sense to guard against the contingency which has occurred, of the publication of his correspondence, by withholding his name. He is a good whig, a thoroughgoing abolitionist, and a man of unbounded philanthropy The two letters speak for themselves, and show the feeling which existed between two classes in the country in common. At least, they are fair exponents of those of two of the classes, and perhaps these are as good as many of them.

The history of the letters is as follows :-When the American army entered Mexico in 1847, the Post office was seized, and the letters ound there were examined Amongst them were many from people in the United States to Mexfunctionaries, especially to Almonte. This individual was at the time, and had been for some months previously, under surveillance, by the order of Santa Anna, and therefore failed to receive his correspondence. The mass of it was sent up to Gen Scott, who retained or destroyed it. The two letters which we publish today escaped this fate, and we think may be interesting to the lovers of history, especially of that of the Mexican war, which, some hope, will prove the mother of Presidents for some time to come.

We should like to see the rest of this interesting correspondence, and suggest that Gen. Scott should bring it out, if he has not destroyed it. It would give a very fair idea of the estimation in which his exploits were held by some of his supporters, as well as of their own patriotism.

FRED. DOUGLASS AND HORACE GREELEY .- With all the violence of Fred. Douglass, and all his amusing impudence, he sometimes tells a good deal of truth, particularly in reference to the insincerity and hypocrisy of those white abolitanists who identify themselves with anti-slavery principles for the purpose of influencing the colored vote, and the henest portion of the white section of the party, in favor of whig or democratic candidates in State, Congressional, and Presidential elections. In a speech of six columns, delivered at Ithaca, and pu lished in his own paper, Douglass shows up the autislavery whige and Horace Greeley in admirable He says-"There is something really amus. ing in the evolutions of the anti-slavery whigs who have brought themselves to vote for the whig candidates. When we tell them that by voting for General Scott they vote for the Baltimore platform, they say-'Not at all; we vote for the candidate, not the platform.'" Douglass justly attributes the authorship of this theory to Horace Greeley, "a man," he says, " whose moral convictions are always kept beyond hearing distance behind his po-litical action." In Greeley's defying, repudiating, and spitting upon the platform, he says it is " like spitting to windward, it comes straight back in Greeley's face." The gist of the whole speech is contained in the following pithy extract :-

Then this theory, the whig planyledders may vote for Scott because he is on the platform, and the whig aboli-tionists may vote for him because he is too good to be on the platform, and because he will cheat the South, if he shall be elected. Now I hold this to be a desperate piece of political dishoresty; eating the decil, while plously re-producting his broth, is nothing to this.

Very true, and very expressive!

THE AFFAIR OF THE CRESCENT CITY-CAPTAIN PORTER'S INSTRUCTIONS .- According to our tele graphic advices from Washington, Capt. Porter, late in command of the Crescent City steamer, has been blest with any quantity of good advice, in reference to sur commercial relations with Spain and Cuba, from the mouth of Mr. Kennedy himself, the Secretary of the Navy, and the author of " Horse Shoe Robinson." As far as we are informed of the import of these instructions, Captain Porter's protests against the late outrageous exclusions of his ship from Havana are not approved of by Mr. Kennedy. On the contrary, the Captain-General is justified as having the right, under the circumstances to refuse admission to the Crescent City. Well, in a few days the ship will return to Havana, and if Mr. Smith is not on board, we shall understand it at once. Captain Porter will return to the command of his regular ship, the Georgia; but that is of no material consequence. The issue to be met is, the right of the Crescent City to enter the port of Havana with Purser Smith on board. We shall see how that issue is settled. Perhaps it will be evaded-perhaps. Nous verrons.

GEN. SCOTT'S SPEECHES -We have preserved all the speeches of Gen. Scott in his late expedition, "by the nearest route," in search of a site for a military hospital at the Blue Licks in Kentucky They amount to fifty-three in number, on the way out and on the way back, or one for every week in the year. They are not so magnifi cent or convincing as the speeches of Henry Clay, nor so profound, or grand, or great, as the speeches of Daniel Webster; they are not so elaborate or classical as the speeches of Kossuth-they are hardly up to the standard of Zachary Taylor's campaign letters of 1848-but they will do. In order, therefore, that they may be appropriated to the best advantage for the public information, we shall, probably, publish them all in a lump, in a day or two. They will be invaluable, all in the lump.

Naval Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.-The United States steam frigate Mississippi, Com. Perry, left her moorings in the East river, on Saturday, and preceded for Annapolis, where she will await the arrival of the remainder of the Japan squadron.

GEN PIERCE IN THE BATTLES OF MEXICO.-We republish this morning, from the columns of the Courier and Enquirer, a letter written by General Pierce from the city of Mexico to a friend in this city, immediately after these splendid opening battles in the Mexican basin, of Contreras and Churubusco, in August, 1847. As a specimen of familiar correspendence this letter is an elegant production. It gives a lucid general description of the two battles in question, and of the part which General Pierce himself performed in them ; and, what is botter still his account of himself particularly, is strikingly correborated by General Scott's official report, and all the other official reports of those brilliant opera tions of the month of August.

The historical veracity of General Pierce's letter being thus firmly established, no wonder the silly and ridiculous charge of cowardice, brought against him by the most unprincipled of the Seward-Scott organs, bas recoiled upon them to "plague the in venters" In a dark night, in the van of the bat, tle, leading his column to the charge over a field of lava, General Pierce's horse falls with him, within the full blaze of the enemy's lines, and being crippled by the fall, he is charged with cowardice whereas, bad he been killed, he would have been immortalized as the particular here of the field The only wonder is that he was not killed. His preservation seems almost a miraculous preservation for the performance of far more responsible duties than those of Contreras and Churubusco. In one important particular, however, we must do justice to Gen Scott. He appointed, after the

victory of Churubusco, Gen. Pierce as one of the three commissioners to negotiate an armistice with Santa Anna. Now, it is notorious that Gen. Scott was egregiously tricked by Santa Anna in this armistice; for it cost our army ten thousand dollars in cash down to the enemy, and the loss of some two thousand men in killed and wounded in the bloody work at Molino del Rey, Chepultepec, and the Garitas The responsibility rests with Gen. Scott, although it appears that his commissioners, or at least one of them, according to the letter of Gen. Pierce, also expected that peace would be the result of the armistice. But the single fact of General Pierce's appointment, as one of the commissioners to settle the terms of the armistice, amounts to a positive empreement of the most satisfactory kind, by General Stott, not only of the courage and bravery of General Pierce, but of his capacities for the most important negotiations. Strict justice, therefore, to Gen. Scott will admit of no other conclusion than that General Pierce sustained the character of a brave soldier and able civilian in Mexico. The contrary judgment would make a fool of the General-in-Chief of the army; and the great fear is, that, in more respects than one, the suicidal course of the Seward organs and managers will have produced the impression that mere suppowder availability is not exactly the thing for the peace establishment.

But, in a word, the partiality of Gen. Scott for Gen. Pierce in Mexico proves that if the former is a man of sagacity, the latter is a man of merit. The letter of Gen. Pierce, of 1847, is not necessary to establish this point. We only give it as an interesting and truthful reminiscence cotemporaneous with the events described.

CLOSING UP THE RANKS .- We learn that one fine evening last week, at a "private" room in the Astor House, a committee of Gen. Scott's most industrious friends met, and had a long consultation upon the ways and means of securing the western counties of Pennsylvania, and the Western Reserve of Ohio, from the gripe of the free soilers. We are also informed, by the Washington Union, that Truman Smith and his agents are very busy there, in raising contributions from the office holders of the several executive departments. Put the two movements together, and we may form a guess at the probable disposition of the sinews of war. They are closing up the ranks.

THE WEATHER .- We enjoyed a very fine day during yesterday. The morning opened like one in advanced spring. As midday approached it became warm, and up to three o'clock in the afternoon we experienced a gre heat. The thermometer at the Henaud building ranged—at noon, 72; at 3 P. M., 73; at 5 P. M., 71% During the evening, and up to late night, we had calus, mild wee ther, and a promise of its continuance for some time.

The Hon. Horatio Seymour, the democratic nominee for Governor has been on a visit to this city. He leaves to-day, to attend the Democratic State Council, at Utica. The Young Men's Demogratic Union Club, who have chartered the steamboats Isaac Newton and New World parture will be six o'clock P. M., and previous to their embarkation a grand salute will be fired in the Park. The democrats have their great mass meeting in thi

city to morrow night. It will probably be the most noisy, the most brilliant, the most explosive, the most uproarious meeting, ever held in or around old Tammany, for the last fifty years.

The Doctors of New York are in the field. Although

they get their living out of the sick, they have come for ward patriotically and neighborly for the preservation of the health of the city, wholly regardless of the fees spector, and their address to the public is worth reading We give it in another column. Our physicians are self. acrificing men.

Police Intelligence.

THE CAPTAINS OF POLICE—THE MYSTERY SOLVED A few days ago we noticed the fact that a private meet ing was called by the Captains of Police to muster in caucus at the Eighth ward station house, on business of importance. Some few of the members were aware of the reason for calling the meeting; but we under stand the majority were not, and many were the surmises Some supposed the meeting was intended to take into consideration the propriety of making a "strike," either for more salary or more power. Either one, no doubt would be acceptable, and meet the approbation of the majority. Since the first meeting we have learned tha

would be acceptable, and meet the approbation of the majority. Since the first meeting we have learned that the real object of the "call" was in fact to collect subscriptions for the purchase of a silver pitcher to be presented to Mayor King-land as a token of respect from the Captains of Police. The pitcher is to cost something like sixty dollars, and to bear an appropriate inscription.

Stobling with a Kinfe - Officer Ross, of the Ninefeenth ward police, arrested, on Saturday night, a man named John Momahon on a charge of stabbing John Hall in the body, near the pit of the stomach, with an ice pick, indicting a dargerons wound. It seems that the two men were engaged in an altercation in a porter house, kept by McMahon. at the corner of Sixth avenue and McMahon stabbed Hall as above described. The accused was taken before Justice Stuart, who committed him to privon for trial

Passing Counterfeit Mosey and Theft.—Officer De Long, of the Second ward police, on Saturday evening, arrested a man named Frederick Hunger, on a charge of attempting to pass a spurious \$3 bill, for some goods purchased of Mr John Desmond and, while endeavoring to pass the bead money, the accused was detected in stealing a gold ring. The accused was committed to prison for trial.

Surrendered by Bail.—One of the bondsmen of B. S. Haight, surrendered bim pesterday to the police authorities. Officer Stephens took Mr. Haight into custody, who was held until other bail could be procured. The required amount with no doubt be obtained to day. It will be recoilected that Mr. Haight was one of the firm of Haight & Palmer, who, some few months ago, were arrested on an alleged charge of selling spurious passage tickets for California.

FROM TURKS ISLAND—A file of the Royal Gazette, published at Grand Turk, to the 6th instant, con radicts a statement, which it quotes from a Boston paper, of a destructive gale having occurred there August 19, which destroyed 100,000 bushels of sait. It announces that there has been no blow there, and that they have on hand, ready for shipment, many hundred thousand bushels of sait.

THE STEAMSHIP SOUTHERNER, Capt. Foster, arrived yesterday from Charleston, bringing our usual files of

Political.

Abelard Guthrie is a candidate for Congress in what has been known as the Nebraska Territory. When the election is to take place is not stated.

papers from that city.

Court Calendar—This Day.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 49, 29, 91 to 100 53, 83.
SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Million trust case still on.
COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—1 to 16, appeals from justices court. Part 24.—Adjourned to Wednesday.
SUPREME COURT—CWO branches.—Nos. 450, 12, 458, 1664, 468, 469, 246. 224, 333, 472, 479, 482, 483, 484, 487, 489, 460, 462, 464, 467, 469, 685, 218, 358, 271, 503, 506, 507, 562, 510 to 520, 166, 327, 105, 122, 23, 121, 404, 141, 418, 35, 62, 138, 169, 579.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Figre-up Among the Maryland Whige. BARBECUE—MUTINOUS CHAIRMAN OUSTED AND N ALLOWED TO SPRAK, ETC. The whig barbecue yesterday was pretty well attended: The speakers were Z. U. Lea "homas F. Bowe, Hon. Rov. J. Bowe, and Mesers Kilgour. Yellott, Carlisle and Car-

Early in the day Hon Dautel F. Jenifer presided, and

himself wished to speak from the stand. He said he was a whig and wished to show why he could not vote for Z. C. Lee wished Mr Jenifer to be heard, and promised

L. C. Lee wa hea air Jeblier to be heard, and promised to reply to him. but the meeting would not allow Mr. Jeblier tried to speak eisewhere, but some whigs outsted him and would not be thim speak unless he promised to wore for Scott. Mr. J. then left.

At the railroad deact an impromptu discussion wasgot up between Jos. H. Bradley, whig, and Phil. Bartone Key, democrat.

CHARLESTON, Oct 24, 1852.
Returns from Holmes and Walton counties, Floric ave been received, except a single precinct, in which Ward's majority is 65 and Cabell's 135, reducing Broom's majority to 212 and Maxwell's to 63

EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALE-DISASTERS TO THE SHIPS NATHANIEL KIMBALL AND AVALANCHE-DEATH OF A BALTIMORE COUNCILMAN, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21-P M. The mail is through from New Orleans, by which we learn that the ship Nathaniel Kimball, Captain Howes, from New York has arrived at New Orleans, with the loss of masts and spars and greatly damaged. She experienced the gale on the 30 h of September, and was on her beam ends for these days Captain Howes reports seeing a large ship and two barks dismasted, the day after

The ship Avalanche, Capta n Barker, also arrived from New York, experienced the gale, and lost mainmast and sails Sbe arrived leaking bad y. Edward Duff a newly elected member of the Balti-more Council, died this morning.

Fire and Loss of Life in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 24, 1852. An incendiary fire was discovered at four o'clock this

norning in a small umbrella shop and extended to, and destroyed a large dwelling adjoining, occupied by several families. While the roof of the house was burning, the annies. While the roof of the house was burning, the large centre chimney fell over crushing a front chamber, in which were two finemen. One sprang out of the window and was saved; the other. B. Sperry, twonty-one years of sge, was caught, and killed. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Thomas the proprietor of the City Hetel, and was a fine young man. The chimney had no foundation, except the beam of a chamber floor. The colors of the engine houses are raised with mouraing emblems.

Markets.

New Oblians, Oct. 22, 1882.

Cotton was very active to-day after the receipt of the America's letters with sales of fully 12 000 bales. Prices were full without any positive change. Midding is quoted at 9½c The sales of the week were 45 000 bales, being the largest of the season. The receipts of the week were 41,000 bales.

quoted at \$16 50 a \$16 75 Molasses has declined to 25c.

New Orleans, Oct. 24. 1852.

Cotton was steady yesterday, with sales of 5,000 bales good middling at \$2 c Prime molasses lower, and quoted 25c. Mess pork declined \$1; sales 300 bbls, at \$15 to Bacon sides n minal, at 8 to \$2 c. Rio coffee sales 2 000 bags, at \$2 c Rocales 2 000 bales, at \$2 c Rocales 2 000 ba

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 23, 1852.

The sales of cotton bave been moderate, at steady prices. There has been a fair demand for fleece wool, and less inquity for pulled, of which the stock is light. There is an upward tendency for all descriptions. The sales for the week are 125 500 pounds. In printing cloths the sales have teen light, owing to the 'mail quantity in market. The stock in the bands of printer is also light. Prices are firm with an upward tendency. The sales of the week are 35,400 pieces.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD The Cunard steamship America Captain Shannon, will eave Boston at noon, on Wednesday, for Halifax and Liverpool. The European mails will close at one and three o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The New York WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half past nine o'clock in the merning. Single copies, in wrappers, six-

To Advertisers, Again and Again.

We beg, we entreat, we pray, we request-nay, we will odown on our knees to our kind patrons and advertisers, and most carpestly again and again call upon them to bring in their advertisements before seven o'cleck in the spering, or at least before eight o'clock. The pressure of business is so great upon our columns that we cannot get our paper to press and served at the proper hour in

Madaine Heirfette Sontag's Return.—Unwednesday, October 27, 1852, will be opened the French uptown millivery establishm at of Maiame Bamberget, 66 highth accounce, with an entire new, fashionable, and well-selected stock of French fall milliners, when she will be selected stock of French fall milliners, when she will be shappy to see the ladies of New York and relinity. Encouraged by the patronage she has received during the past average by the patronage she has received during the past average of the past of the patronage of

Winter Clothing.—An extensive assortment of overceats are now exhibiting at Nos. 330 and 332 Broadway, all the late styles, such as the elegant Talma, the magnificent K'haban, and grace ul paletot. The lotha, casimeres, and verings now on hand, are of the most recent importation, and of the most coutly material. The cutters are slways on hand from SA. M. till SP. M., roady for orders.

GEO. LANE, Merchant Tailor.

Embrolderies, Laces, &c .- Ladies, a spiendid assortment of collars, chemisettes, under-sleeves, valen-ciennes laces, &c., has just been received at D. EDWARDS', c25 Broadway, and are now offered for sale at 15 per cens below the ordinary prices. Those open-worked caps at \$3, and the French woven chemisettes at 37% cents, are well worthy of particular attention.

Mantillas.—Singer's sewing machines will do all the stitch-ing on closks and mantillas, with a perfection hand sewing nover cha equal, and with most surprising economy and dispatch. Cailand see those machines in operation as also since, No. 250 Broadway.

1. M. SINGER & CO.

Bladies' French Kid Gloves-Just Imported a large assortment, all sizes, from No. 6 to No. 8, of the most superior quality, embracing the choicest colors, such as blue, brown, green, white, purple, &c., only is 6d. and 4s. state, equal to 6s gloves, at BURDETT'S cheap dry goods slore, 136 Walter strock. Parisian Cloaks and Mantillas .- At the Paris

Partisian Cionks and Mantillas.—At the Partis Mantilla Emperium, S6i Broadway, may now be seen a col-ication of nevalties in the above named articles, superior tests in the adversarial control of the lades of the test of the discriminating taste and judgment of the lades of this metropolis. The proprietor, Mr. & & & Bulkin, having the advantages of a thoroughly acquired European knowledge of his business, considered with many years experience in this city, may justify be considered as at the head of this par-ticular branch of trade; and we carroutly advise our lady friends, whether they want a travelling cloak as ten of twalve dollars, a valvet one from thirty to forty dollars, or a magnificently embrodered one from fifty to a hundred del-lars to pay a visit to this establishment.

Splendid Silks, Very Cheap, May Be found at litchcock & Leadbaters, 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard street—They open, this morning, one of the richest assortments in the city, of silks, printed cashmeres, and de laines, plain de laines, cashmeres, and French merines. Long and square shawls, of every kind, from twelve shillings a-piece upwards.

Rich Carpeting.—Smith & Louasberry, No 145 Pearl street, are new prepared to exhibit their fall typics, comprising a complete and desirable associated of the velocit tapestry. Brussels, three ply, and ingrain corpote. Also, a choice assertment of all other goods pertaining to the carpet trade; all of which they are offering at prices that challenge competition.

There is not more difference between the

Another Triumph of Rich's Salamanderst,
—The Ogdensburg Great Fire.—Ugdensburg, N. V., Oct. 21
1802.—Mesers. STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich &
Co., No. 146 Water street, New York.—Gentlemen—On
Tuesday morning last we were visited by one of the most
destructive fires which has ever pocurred in this section of
the State. The safe was in the second story of the building,
and owned by Edwin Clark, Esq. During the destruction of
the building, the safe fell through the two stories into the
cellar, where it romained in the burning rains, twenty-four
hours after the fire, and was subjected to an intense head
during the whole time. After taking it from the ruins it
was opened in front of our store, in the presente of a numhear of our citizens. A quantity of valuable documnus,
papers, &c., were in the safe, all of which were perfectly legible, and only colored from the steam of the salamander.
The wood work inside was not even charred, but as sound and
perfects as when placed there. The safe now stands on our
ridewalk, where it will remain, as a palpable reference of
their security. We are yours, truly,
Merchants and others interested in the preservation of
books and papers from fire, are respectfully requested to
call at the store of the undersigned, and parses a number of
certificates similar to the above, extending over a period or
certificates similar to the above, extending over a period or
certificates similar to the above, extending over a period or
certificates similar to the above, extending over a period of
certificates similar to the above, extending over a period of
servine and at the factory, corner of avenue A and St. Mark's
atreet, and at the factory, corner of avenue A and St. Mark's
place New York.

Steams A & Arvin.

Nuesesors to Rich & Co.,
The only makers in the United States of Wilder's patent
salamander safes, with Rich's improvement. Another Triumph of Rich's Salamanders